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MOB SCENE AS SOCCER SEQUEL

UGLY SCENE FOLLOWED THE FOOTBALL MATCH AT CAUSEWAY BAY YESTERDAY BETWEEN EASTERN AND CIVILIANS "A" WHEN A CROWD GATHERED ROUND THE DRESSING ROOM AND STARTED TO THROW STONES AT THE CIVILIAN PLAYERS AND THE OFFICIALS OF THE GAME. FORTUNATELY NO ONE WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED, THOUGH TWO NAVAL PICKETS AND TWO PLAYERS RECEIVED INJURIES TO THE FACE AND HEAD.

The game had not been played in good sporting spirit. There were several incidents on the field and two players were ordered off. On two occasions the crowd rushed the field and were only cleared with difficulty by pickets.

After the game, a large crowd, composed mostly in the first place of young men, followed back to the dressing room. Nothing happened at this stage though there was much shouting. A large crowd entered round the dressing room and then a few of the older irresponsibles started agitating the crowd and several stones were thrown.

Officials requested the crowd to disperse and disperse it did, but the appearance of the civilians' players and the officials was a signal for a further barrage of stones. Things began to look serious. Eastern officials and players tried to appease the crowd but in spite of their efforts, the mob refused to move and stone throwing continued.

Mr. W. E. Hollands was fortunate as a fairly large missile just missed his face and several others were hit with smaller stones.

D.C.C.A.O. PRESENT
Col. W. M. Thomson, D.C.C.A.O., who was at the match was about to leave when he saw the disturbance. He returned and instructed the police and pickets to attempt to disperse the crowd, but this was not successful.

He was lucky not to be hit as stones were whizzing past him from all directions. Under the battery of stones, the civilian players and others were forced to take refuge in the dressing room, while the mob got bolder and bricks and slabs of concrete were thrown at the dressing room. Windows were smashed and the panel of a door was broken.

In the meantime, a message had been sent to No. 2 Police Station and reinforcements arrived. Unfortunately, or fortunately, these were not armed not even with truncheons.

TACT AND PATIENCE
With extreme patience, tact and tolerance, the police managed to clear the crowd from the dressing room to near Morrison Terrace and to the open fields adjoining.

A lull in the mob's activity then followed and it was now thought safe to get the pickets and players away. Both piled into a lorry but the driver found his path practically blocked by barbed wire, slabs of granite, and bricks, etc., just outside the entrance to the playing fields. As a result the

Madame Butterfly-1946 Version

OKASAKI, JAN. 27.
A MODERN VERSION OF MADAME BUTTERFLY TURNED UP IN THE DEMOBILISATION RUSH HERE.

A Japanese girl who was sure her G.I. Sergeant was coming back to marry her was found outside the mess hall of the 11th Replacement Depot yesterday.

The "Star and Stripe" relates how she told an officer that she had come 125 miles from Osaka to wait an American sergeant named Carlos. When told that he had already returned to the United States she was unwilling to believe the story and produced a letter in which he said he was coming back to marry her and take her to Honolulu to live after he was discharged. She wanted to take the depot's mess dishes until he returned and only men were employed.

The officer provided the money to get her on the train for Osaka. She said she would wait for her husband and return to the depot when he came to her.

Chinese Resolution

Shanghai, Jan. 27.
A Chinese shipping organization today passed a resolution asking the Central Government to "debar ships flying foreign flags from the privilege of plying in Chinese waters."

The Secretary-General of the Chamber of Shipping, Y. L. Lee, urged the Government to safeguard China's navigation rights.—Associated Press.

RUSSIAN CLAIM TO KURILES

London, Jan. 27.
The Kurile Island chain between Japan and Kamchatka Peninsula in Siberia were promised to Russia by the Yalta Agreement signed in February last year by Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt, the Moscow Radio said last night.

Broadcasting a statement from the Soviet News Agency, the Radio said: "On January 22, the United States Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said that under Yalta Agreement, the Kuriles were to be occupied by the Soviet Union but for as he understood this did not provide for the final transfer of the islands to the Soviet Union."

Mr. Acheson added that this was his own opinion though he might be mistaken.

The Soviet News Agency is authorized to make it clear that Mr. Acheson is indeed mistaken. In the Yalta Agreement, it is definitely stated that after the victory over Japan, the Kuriles would be turned over to the Soviet Union with the southern part of Sakhalin Island.—Reuter.

U.N.O. TO FACE FIRST BIG TEST TO-DAY

LONDON, JAN. 27.
THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION FACES ITS FIRST BIG TEST ON MONDAY AND A SUBDUED LOT OF DELEGATES SPENT AN ANXIOUS WEEK-END QUERYING: "WILL THE BRAND NEW MACHINERY OF THE NEW ORGANISATION PROVE STRONG ENOUGH TO STAND THE STRAIN SUDDELY IMPOSED UPON IT?"

THE SECURITY COUNCIL YESTERDAY DECIDED TO PUT ON ITS AGENDA FOR DEBATE AT ITS MEETING ON MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY, THREE COMPLAINTS BY DELEGATIONS ON SITUATIONS THEY ALLEGED ARE LIKELY TO ENDANGER WORLD SECURITY—IRAN AGAINST RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN AZERBAIJAN, THE SOVIET UNION AGAINST BRITISH INTERVENTION IN GREECE, AND THE UKRAINE AGAINST BRITISH MAINTENANCE OF TROOPS IN INDONESIA.

The day was cleared for the "trial" of these three causes in a debate charged with tension and marked by a clash between the two vigorous personalities Russian Foreign Vice-Com-

NAVAL JEEP TRAGEDY

A tragic accident occurred yesterday on the island road. Two Naval ratings were killed when a jeep ran over an embankment on Tiam Road and landed in the reservoir.

The jeep completely overturned and landed in the reservoir up side down. Divers had to go down to extricate the two men.

Earlier in the day, a jeep had been reported missing from Wellington Barracks, the commandant's car.

GOVT. LIFTS BAN ON WIVES

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO MODIFY THE PRESENT RESTRICTIONS ON THE ENTRY OF CIVILIANS INTO HONG KONG TO THE EXTENT OF ALLOWING THE ENTRY AFTER MARCH 1ST OF WIVES AND CHILDREN OF PERSONS ALREADY RESIDENT IN HONG KONG OR OF PERSONS WHO MAY SUBSEQUENTLY BE PERMITTED TO ENTER HONG KONG.

This decision in no way affects the necessity of obtaining an entry permit, but authorities responsible for granting permits or visas have been authorized to issue permits without reference to the Administration, in respect of wives and children, where the husband is known to be already in Hong Kong.

The above modifications of existing policy have been decided upon with a view to mitigating the hardships of enforced separation during the war years. The Administration does not consider that conditions, particularly with regard to accommodation and supplies, yet justify the opening of the Colony to all those former residents who wish to return. The effect, therefore, of the present announcement is to place upon the head of the family the onus of deciding whether or not a wife or family should return. The view of the Administration is that, where urgent considerations do not apply, return should still be deferred for several months.

THE LIMITATIONS
Entry of male civilians into Hong Kong will still be subject to the following limitations: entry will normally be approved only in respect of persons employed in public utilities and essential services, or in such established professions and commercial concerns which can usefully contribute towards the rehabilitation of the Colony and the restoration of normal conditions.

Due to the shortage of shipping, passages are controlled and priorities allocated by the authorities in U.K. and the Dominions in accordance with the terms of the preceding paragraph. It may not, therefore, be possible for wives to accompany their husbands if this is likely to prejudice the allocation of passages to persons with higher priority.

Applications to enter Hong Kong should in future be made in writing to the Passport Office, Police Branch.

Atomic Bomb Horror

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 27.
CHARLES E. MOORE, INDUSTRIALIST AND MEMBER OF THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB, TOLD THE GROUP THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR HAD TOLD HIM IN TOKYO RECENTLY THAT AMERICA WAS EQUIPPED WITH ATOMIC BOMBS AS POWERFUL AS ONE DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA.

Moore said the general told him "warfare is no longer warfare; it is a question of civilization."

He quoted MacArthur as having described the Hiroshima bomb as equal to 20,000 tons of T.N.T. and saying: "It is already obsolete; we now are ready with one equal to 200,000 tons of T.N.T."—Associated Press.

TIENTSIN STUDENT PROTEST

Tientsin, Jan. 27.
A banner demanding that United States Marines be withdrawn from China was among those carried by approximately 2,000 high school college students in a parade, it was disclosed to-day.

The students ostensibly were celebrating the "cease fire" order to end China's civil strife. All Marines were in barracks to prevent any incidents.—Associated Press.

NEHRU'S APPEAL

Allahabad, Jan. 27.
Pandit Nehru, Congress leader, tonight appealed for peace in India and urged the Government to take steps to prevent any incidents.

MYSTERY MAN ENTERS INTO KOREAN POLITICS

SEOUL, JAN. 27.
A NEWLY ARRIVED CHARACTER, COLOURFUL AND CONTROVERSIAL AS EVER FIGURED IN A MYSTERY DRAMA, HAS MOVED INTO THE WINGS AND MAY AT ANY MOMENT STRIDE TO THE CENTRE OF THE STAGE IN KOREA. THIS SHADOWY FIGURE, KNOWN AS GENERAL KIM IL SUNG, IS REPUTED TO BE A COMMUNIST HERO IN FACT OR FANCY TO THOUSANDS OF KOREANS WHO CREDIT HIM WITH LEADING GUERRILLA WARFARE AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA FOR NEARLY 15 YEARS.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE GO ON STRIKE

CHUNGKING, JAN. 27.
THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE FROM THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE CAUSED THE CANCELLATION OF THE MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES DEALING WITH THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND RE-ORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The League went on strike as a protest against alleged unwarranted police visits to the homes of several of its members and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's failure to implement his four pledges on January 10, to grant the people a bill of rights, to legalise all political parties, to promote local self-government and to release purely political prisoners.

Lo Lung-chi, the Democratic League's spokesman, said the League would call off the strike immediately if it received satisfactory assurances against unwarranted police visits to the homes of its members and Chiang Kai-shek sets a date to explain his position on the four pledges.

He declared the League was awaiting a reply to the written protest it sent last night to Chiang Kai-shek. He said General Chang Chun, one of the leading Government delegates to the P.C.C., called at the Headquarters of the League this morning presumably to attempt to induce it to halt the strike but found nobody in.

Unless the strike is quickly settled further extension to the life of the Conference, tentatively scheduled to close on January 20, is considered likely. Associated Press.

Adm. Fraser Sees Off The Vanguard

ADMIRAL LORD BRUCE FRASER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET, YESTERDAY INSPECTED OFFICERS AND MEN OF H.M.S. "GLEN BARN" AND NAVAL PARTY 2504.

These men of the Royal Navy left Hong Kong today for Japan, where they will form the initial force of the British Occupational Force.

After being piped aboard, the Commander-in-Chief was met by Captain J. Grindley, R.N., who is in command of the ship. A guard was formed by the ship's unit of Royal Marines.

During the course of his inspection, Admiral Lord Fraser spoke to several members of the ship's company and men belonging to the Naval Party. In a short address after the inspection, Admiral Fraser told the men that they were going to Japan to carry out an important task, which is a part of the Allied plans for keeping peace in the world.

Violent Quake Shocks

Berno, Jan. 27.
Severe earthquakes which occurred on Friday night and Saturday morning, causing landslides and widespread damage through south-western Switzerland, were expected to continue to-day, according to Swiss Government seismologists.

One person died of shock in the canton of Valais, and in the same canton houses cracked and chimneys toppled in the village of Sierre.

The canton of Vaud reported avalanches carrying huge boulders, while other sections reported that rail traffic has been halted by landslides.

The Federal meteorological station at Zurich said the quakes were caused by the sliding of land masses. The longest tremor lasted 30 seconds.

The shocks were felt with violence in the surrounding countries of Austria, Italy, Germany and France.—Associated Press.

SUBSIDED

Berno, Jan. 27.
The Swiss seismograph service in Zurich said to-day that the series of small tremors which occurred on Friday and Saturday morning had subsided.

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R.A.F. STRIKE AT SELETAR

SINGAPORE, JAN. 27.
FOUR THOUSAND R.A.F. MEN SHOUTED "SHIPS FOR BLIGHTY, NOT FOR JAVA" AND OTHER SLOGANS WHEN AIR MARSHAL SIR KEITH PARK ADDRESSED R.A.F. MEN AT SELETAR MILLS FROM SINGAPORE AFTER A STRIKE BY GROUND CREW PERSONNEL YESTERDAY MORNING STOPPED ALL SELETAR FLYING OPERATIONS.

When the South-East Asia Air Commander told them he had no authority to promise anything, voices shouted "quicker demobilisation—bring down the tour."

Sir Keith said the Air Ministry had agreed to establish, when possible, his recommendation that the duty tour for single men be reduced from three years and six months to three years. The assembly greeted this statement with protesting shouts.—Associated Press.

AT INDIA

Calcutta, Jan. 27.
Twelve hundred R.A.F. personnel struck in the fifth demonstration on demobilisation this week. Similar work stoppages entered its third day at Calcutta despite the R.A.F. announcement that such demonstrations "would not be tolerated under circumstances."

Seven hundred men stationed in Palestine and a similar number in Cairo have reported to their jobs and the three-day strike at Karachi has ended.—Associated Press.

British China Traders More Hopeful

Shanghai, Jan. 27.
Although no practical results are as yet visible, the recent action of the British Government in lifting the wartime trading and financial restrictions affecting China has improved the position of British firms here as far as competing with American companies is concerned, writes the Financial Editor of the "China Press," Chinese-owned daily.

And it can be forecast, he adds, that in several lines the position of American firms "will not be unshakable."

The writers says that with wholesale rates of various British goods now being regarded as very reasonable and England forced to increase her exports, local importers will probably find that a large variety of goods can be bought in England at more favourable rates than elsewhere.

Furthermore, the editor continues, some Chinese manufacturers have always largely depended on imports of certain raw materials—especially heavy chemicals—which they used to obtain directly from British colonies.

According to all accounts, the article says, competition between American and British exporters on the Far Eastern markets will refer less to commodities which have usually been imported from either of the two countries than to such goods which before the war were regarded as German specialities.

ANGLO-AMERICAN START
In this respect, both America and Britain have got the start of all other pre-war suppliers, including France, which is not in a position yet to embark on any large-scale export business.

As long, however, as nobody knows how to tackle the payment problem, he says, only a few firms will benefit from the situation. The Anglo-American start, he adds, is a long way from being a success.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for January 28th, 1946.
Cloudy with rain or drizzle, with occasional sun. Temperature 55 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Wind light to moderate, variable. Sea calm to choppy.

PACIFIC ISLANDS QUESTION

Essential To United States Security

Russian Claim To Kuriles

London, Jan. 27. A report broadcast by Moscow Radio said last night the United States and Britain had promised Russia the Kurile Islands, in northern Japan, under the terms of the Yalta agreement. The broadcast noted the recent statement by Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson that he believed no definite commitments were made at Yalta, and declared the Tass official Soviet news agency had been officially authorized "to disclose that Russia would get the Kuriles in southern Sakhalin and its adjacent islands."

"On the question of the Kurile Islands Mr. Acheson was definitely wrong," Tass said. In a statement "at the Yalta agreement of the three powers signed on Feb. 11, 1945 which was then published for very understandable reasons—it was clearly set out that, after the victory over Japan, the Kurile Islands would be handed over to the U.S.S.R. In addition, southern Sakhalin and its adjacent islands would be returned to the U.S.S.R."—Associated Press.

Ship Pool Proposal

New York, Jan. 27. The "New York Times" in an article yesterday said that the American delegates to the United Nations Shipping Conference, to be held in London next week, will propose the extension of the United Nations Shipping Conference to the shipping and cooperative practices in the existing United Nations Maritime agreement under which the allied nations pooled their shipping during the war.

The newspaper said: "Government and private shipping experts are saying that informal discussions on applying the U.N.A. pool idea to post-war maritime operations have been held between some U.N.A. nations, and they have been enthusiastically approved." American delegates "will take the initiative in proposing a committee of nations on the allocation of surplus tonnage to be devoted to the common tasks."—Associated Press.

Tojo's Wife Heard Husband's Suicide Try

TOKYO, JAN. 27. THE NEWSPAPER "MIMPO" TO-DAY CLAIMED TO HAVE SOLVED THE MYSTERY OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF MRS. TOJO AT THE TIME THAT HER HUSBAND SHOT HIMSELF.

Nimitz On Next War

Washington, Jan. 27. Fleet Admiral William H. Nimitz yesterday declared if there was going to be another war the aggressors' first move would be to smash the United States.

"Two world wars have shown beyond dispute that the United States is the real barrier to any one dreaming of conquest," he said. "If there is another war, the United States will be first on the list."

Nimitz said that if the United States was crushed "the current of conquest" might engulf the world. He said the demobilization rush was doing what the enemy could not—cutting away the bone and muscle of our armed forces.

"If we are to lead the world toward a lasting peace we must be strong enough to discharge our responsibilities of leadership," he added.—Associated Press.

U.S. UNEMPLOYED

Washington, Jan. 27. Unemployment in December totaled 1,950,000, an increase of more than 250,000 from November, the Department of Commerce disclosed yesterday. This estimate excludes persons idle as a result of the present labour disputes, vacations, bad weather or temporary lay-offs.

Total employment stood at 51,360,000.—Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 27. The seven-man inspection committee which is seeking a temporary and permanent headquarters for the U.N.O. began yesterday preparing a report on their recommendations to the General Assembly in London. The group returned on Thursday night from a tour of New England.—Associated Press.

Trusteeship Arguments

NEW YORK, JAN. 27. THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIPS UNDER THE U.N.O. WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE DISPOSAL OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS CAPTURED FROM JAPAN IS THE SUBJECT OF EDITORIAL COMMENTS IN UNITED STATES NEWSPAPERS.

ONE NEWSPAPER SUGGESTED THAT AMERICA MUST CLARIFY ITS POLICY WHILE OTHERS STRESSED THAT SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND HER ALLIES AS WELL AS WORLD PEACE ARE INVOLVED. STILL OTHERS COMMENTED ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECENT STATEMENT CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF THESE ISLANDS.

The "Washington Post" asserted the United States should make clear its policy on trusteeships over the Pacific Islands taken from Japan. The paper commented on the statement of Harold Stassen, former naval officer, said that what America does in the Pacific in this respect is acted on her sense of cooperation.

The "Post" concluded that the United States cannot ask European powers to work for self-government in their colonial areas while simultaneously "we insist upon outright and unrestricted ownership. We cannot have it both ways."

The "New York Times" said the trusteeships as might be applied to the Pacific involve the security of the United States and other allies and world peace.

The "Times" pointed out that the United States passed up casually after World War No. I such Pacific Islands as Tarawa, Kwajalein, Saipan and Okinawa and then had to conquer them, at tremendous sacrifice, in World War No. II in order to check and defeat a ruthless aggressor nation.

ESSENTIAL. The paper added that "these islands are essential to U.S.A. as military bases against a renewed Japanese aggression. But there is the question of whether the United States should take possession of these islands by simple annexation, as other na-

tions have done with other territories, or whether it should put them technically under United Nations trusteeship while actually controlling them as strategic areas for which the United Nations Charter itself provides special treatment under the supervision of the Security Council."

The "Times" said some argue that the veto power exercised by other nations could prevent such fortification.

It added that each prospective base "will have to be dealt with on the case and in accordance with circumstances in order to safeguard the United States against any future attack from those quarters; to protect the flanks of our allies; to do justice to the island populations; and as the supreme consideration to serve the peace of the world."

The "San Francisco Chronicle" said President Truman had clarified the issue in the Pacific when he said the United States would ask for exclusive trusteeship over certain strategic islands.

COMMON SENSE. The paper added that such arrangements "should" it seems to us, meet any reasonable American fear that trusteeship would jeopardize our security on essential territory dearly won and it is to be hoped it will strike a majority among U.N.O. delegates as a moderate position on the part of the power which necessarily faces the responsibility and hazards of policing the Pacific."

The San Diego, California "Union" termed the President's pronouncement as "plain common sense." The "Union" commented that it is about the only trusteeship suggestion so far to apply to the Pacific and added that nothing has been said in this respect concerning Russia's interest in the Kuriles and Soviet border nations of Europe, British holdings in China, Malaya and the East Indies; the Netherlands position in Java and the French in Indo-China.—Associated Press.

BOMBAY STONINGS

Bombay, Jan. 27. The Indian Congress Party independence day mass meeting and procession on Saturday night, in which tens of thousands in holiday garb participated, passed off quietly.

It had been viewed as a big test of the permanence of the lull in the recent violent fighting, but the police commissioner declined to make a statement on the situation. Five police were injured during the day in stone-throwing incidents involving small groups.—Associated Press.

SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

Chungking, Jan. 27. All Soviet troops at Chihfeng in Jehol withdrew on Jan. 23, a Communist dispatch reported yesterday.

Chihfeng featured prominently in the negotiations leading to the truce agreement signed at Chungking on Jan. 10.

The Government had to waive its insistence on Nationalist occupation of this town and Dolonor in Chahar before the Communists agreed to sign the agreement.—Associated Press.

Athens, Jan. 26. Premier Themistokles Sophoulis said yesterday that the inflated Greek currency would be stabilized at 5,000 drachmas to the U.S. dollar and 20,000 drachmas to the Pound Sterling.—Associated Press.

Manila, Jan. 27. Approximately 65,000 Japanese war prisoners will be retained in Pacific Army installations until July, Army General William H. Styer told "Associated Press" yesterday.

Tokyo, Jan. 27. Dr. Henry L. Buckhardt, United States Civil Service Commission will go to Korea shortly to set up the Korean Civil Service Commission.

Dr. Buckhardt expects to be in Japan and Korea for three months.—Associated Press.

Jap. Land Reform

Tokyo, Jan. 27. The Japanese land reform programme ordered by General MacArthur to give Nippon's little farmer a chance to own his own land does not come up to the requirements of the directive, the agriculture division of the natural resources section of General MacArthur's headquarters said today.

The Japanese still have until March 15, under the terms of the directive, to submit a complete land programme which must meet the approval of Allied Headquarters before being instituted, the division said.

On Jan. 1 the Japanese Government issued orders to prefectures to prevent evasion of the December reforms by large land-holders by such means as re-purchasing their own land in small plots through dummy buyers and through the use of threats against tenants.

At the same time, the Diet set up the machinery for democratic elections in land associations, which, in many cases in the past, have been dominated by landlords, said the division.

Allied Headquarters will scrutinize the balloting.

The natural resources division said although these steps "were generally in line with objectives of the land reform directive" they do not by any means accomplish all purposes of the directive.—Associated Press.

New Iran Premier Pro-Russian

TEHRAN, JAN. 27. THE NEWLY ELECTED 65-YEAR-OLD PREMIER OF IRAN, QAVAN SALTANEH, WHOSE SUPPORTERS CLAIMED HIM AS "THE ONLY MAN WHO CAN NEGOTIATE WITH RUSSIA," WAS CHOSEN BY A ONE-VOTE MARGIN IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY TO LEAD HIS GOVERNMENT IN ITS ATTEMPTS TO RESOLVE THE SOVIET-IRANIAN DISPUTE OVER AZERBAIJAN.

HE WAS STRONGLY CHALLENGED IN THE PARLIAMENTARY VOTING ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE IS PRO-RUSSIAN AND THE OFFICIAL COUNT GAVE HIM ONLY 52 VOTES.

Prince Forouz, a close friend and political adviser of Saltaneh, told Associated Press that the Premiership "will be presented formally by the Shah to-night" and Saltaneh "certainly will accept."

Political observers earlier had mentioned the possibility he would decline the post because of his failure to get a larger majority.

"To-day's vote was not a vote of confidence," Prince Forouz said, "but we are confident many deputies who voted for others will support the Qavan Government."

Saltaneh headed the Ministries of Finance, War, Interior and Foreign Affairs at various times under various governments in the first world war.

Two diplomatic officials at the U.N.O. in London saw the possibility that Saltaneh might order Iran's case against Russia either dropped or shelved while he negotiated directly with Moscow.

Expecting new instructions from Tehran over the week-end, Iranian delegate Nasrullah Enayati said it might mean "the institution of direct negotiations with Moscow."

If Saltaneh, who is known to advocate the closest friendly relations with Russia, withdraws the Iranian case from the Security Council, Britain considers it still might be settled by some other United Nations member on the grounds that it endangers world peace and security.

However, there was also the possibility that if this happened the Iranians might appeal on the grounds that the charter provides for settlement of disputes by direct negotiations among the parties concerned and they were prepared to take that course.—Associated Press.

LUTHERAN APPEAL

Chicago, Jan. 27. The National Lutheran Council yesterday appealed to President Truman and Congress to permit the church and private agencies to send physical, related to Japan, Germany, China and Hungary.—Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 27. President Truman yesterday accepted the resignation of Leader Lubin as Commissioner of Labour, Statistics, and associated United Nations representative on the Allied Reparations Commission.—Associated Press.

News Agencies And State Department

New York, Jan. 27. It was stated at the New York headquarters of the Associated Press yesterday that William Benton, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, is to present Government's views to the Associated Press Board of Directors on April 17 in connection with the State Department's programme for short-wave overseas informational broadcasts.

The announcement followed a conference between Benton and Robert McLean, President of the Associated Press.

Availability of Associated Press news reports to the State Department was discontinued after Jan. 16 in conformity with the decision of the Board of Directors.

Benton conferred on Thursday with Frank B. Rowell, President of the United Press, which also announced it might discontinue furnishing news to the State Department.—Associated Press.

DOOLITTLE POST

Washington, Jan. 27. Former Lt.-General James H. Doolittle to-day informed President Truman that he had accepted the temporary Presidency of the newly organized Air Force Association, a national organization of former members of the air force of the First and Second World Wars.

Doolittle said the organization "has no axe to grind of a commercial nature."—Associated Press.

Paris, Jan. 27. The Foreign Liquidation Commission's Office yesterday announced that over \$85,000,000 worth of United States war stocks in Europe have been sold principally to U.N.R.R.A.—Associated Press.

Ichang Dam

Chungking, Jan. 27. Plans for the construction of the projected Ichang dam on the Yangtze, one of the biggest engineering enterprises ever conceived, have advanced a stage further with the signature of the contract for technical cooperation concluded between the Chinese Ministry of Economic Affairs and the United States Bureau of Reclamation, a dispatch from Nanking reported yesterday.

The dam, which will take ten years to complete, is expected to have a revolutionary effect on the agricultural and industrial development of China.

Construction of the dam was originally suggested by Dr. John S. Gurnea, of the United States Bureau of Reclamation.—Associated Press.

SPAATZ PROMOTED

Washington, Jan. 27. President Truman yesterday announced that General Carl Spaatz has been appointed Chief of the Army Air Forces succeeding General Henry Arnold. The President said Arnold will retire at a later date.

Spaatz conducted the American air campaign in Europe and North Africa before taking the command of the strategic air forces in the Pacific. The B-29 which dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima was under his command.—Associated Press.

NOT FOR EVER

Washington, Jan. 27. Representative Keef, Republican of Wisconsin, to-day threatened to walk-out on the Pearl Harbor investigation proceedings if it continued beyond February 15.

"I can't go on here forever," said Keef. Other Committee members are divided as to estimates when the hearings will be concluded.—Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 27. The United States Department to-day announced that charges in the American Foreign Service since last October 12 included the assignment of George D. Honner as American Consul-General in Hong Kong; John B. Ketcham as American Consul in Batavia; and Clarence J. Sullivan as American Consul-General in Canton.—Associated Press.

TO-NIGHT

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE ENTERTAINMENT

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ESME RAY LEVANTE

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ON AND AFTER MONDAY 28th JANUARY 1946 SEATS MAY BE BOOKED FOR THE CURRENT DAY AND TWO DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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FOR ALL RANKS IN KOWLOON.
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STALEMATE PERSISTS

Major Hurdles To Be Topped In Chungking

Demand Singapore Loss Enquiry

SYDNEY, JAN. 27. A PUBLIC INQUIRY TO CLEAR UP DISPARAGING REFLECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE 1942 SURRENDER OF SINGAPORE HAS BEEN MADE BY LIEUT. GENERAL HENRY GORDON BENNETT, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN MALAYA, AND THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER, MR. EDWARD J. WARD.

Ward said he planned to ask the Federal Cabinet for a full investigation into the Malaya campaign. The inquiry was sought after publication of the hitherto secret speech by Mr. Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons on April 23, 1942, in which he referred to the fall of Singapore and said: "Australian accounts reflect upon the Indian troops. Other credible witnesses disparage the Australians." In Canberra, Prime Minister Joseph Chifley said it was unlikely he would order the enquiry.

Egyptian Treaty Revision

CAIRO, JAN. 27. The Kofia (Disinfectant) Party, led by Makram Pasha, the Finance Minister, has been working for a revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty which lays down the relationship between the two countries. A Government crisis occurred at the beginning of December when the Kofia Party published a manifesto demanding that the treaty revision question should take precedence over other immediate problems. It has been reported on several occasions since that the Kofia Party was considering going into opposition.—Reuter.

U.S. TRANSFERRING H.Q. TO TOKYO

MANILA, JAN. 27. The Headquarters of the Army Forces in the Pacific, A.F.P.A.C., will be transferred officially from Manila to Tokyo on Monday, Brig-General Carl S. Russell, acting deputy Chief of Staff, announced today. More than 2,000 G.I. officers and men are moving to Tokyo. G.I. functioned in Manila since February 1945. General MacArthur moved his command to Tokyo prior to Japan's surrender and was followed by the advance echelon of the G.I.s. The Army forces of the western Pacific—AFWPAC—a different administrative organization, has been given the responsibility of administering army functions in the Philippines and Okinawa.—Associated Press.

FORD STRIKE SETTLED

NEW YORK, JAN. 27. The C.I.O. United Packing House workers yesterday announced it was urging 193,000 striking members to return to work on Monday as the Government asked the packing plants. Simultaneously the C.I.O. United Auto and Ford Company announced its wage dispute has been settled on the basis of an 18-cent hourly pay increase. There has been no major development in the steel strike.—Associated Press.

U.N.O. SESSION WINDING UP

LONDON, JAN. 27. Big power leaders here are trying to conclude the London sessions of the U.N.O. General Assembly within ten days and move the U.N.O. on to the United States as soon as possible. This probably means that the Security Council would have to carry some of its pressing political problems to America depending on whether and to what extent it decides to investigate the disputes involving Iran, Indonesia and Greece.—Associated Press.

American Model For Government?

CHUNGKING, JAN. 27. THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE TODAY STILL HAD TWO MAJOR HURDLES TO CLEAR, A FORTNIGHT AFTER THE START OF ITS IMPORTANT DELIBERATIONS. THE FIRST WAS REORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SECOND THE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. BICKERING AND DICKERING ON REORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENT CENTRED ON COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECTED STATE COUNCIL AND THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC (NOW GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK).

The Communists made clear that they would not accept a plan for reorganising the State Council if it were to be merely a body dominated by the Kuomintang.

Arguments about the National Assembly also centred on its composition, with the Government unable to placate either the Communists or the Democratic League by its plan to retain delegates chosen before the Sino-Japanese war and to enlarge the representation by adding a number of other delegates from other parties.

There has been no full session of the conference since Jan. 19 when the various questions at issue were entrusted to sub-committees for solution. Delegates hoped they would be able to break the present stalemate on reorganisation of the Government and the National Assembly in time to enable the conference to have its concluding full session in three or four days.

TWO OF THE sub-committees have concluded their work. The sub-committee dealing with reorganisation of the army went out of existence after turning over its work to the military committee of three, consisting of two Government representatives and one Communist. Gen. George C. Marshall is acting as advisor to this committee, which comprises Gen. Chang Chun and Gen. Chang Chih-chung for the Central Government and Gen. Chou En-lai for the Communists.

Among the tasks of this military committee is to devise ways and means to implement the agreement already reached by the conference sub-committee to reduce the government military forces to 90 divisions in six months and the Communist army to 20 divisions in three months.

The sub-committee handling the question of drafting a constitution also has concluded its work. Besides appointing an all-party commission to revise the draft of the constitution to common satisfaction, this sub-committee has evolved a plan under which:

Firstly, the cabinet system will be introduced by making the Executive Yuan responsible to the Legislative Yuan, with the Executive Yuan being elected by the National Assembly.

Secondly, a two-house legislature on roughly American lines will be formed. The Legislative Yuan will be a house of representatives with half its members elected by the National Assembly and half by universal suffrage. (If the National Assembly goes finally out of existence after it is expected that all members of the Legislative Yuan will be elected by universal suffrage).

The Control Yuan will be the senate with its members elected by the provincial legislatures. This yuan, however, will not be a legislative body, its approval of certain bills passed by the Legislative Yuan can become law.

Thirdly, the provinces are to elect their own legislatures and become self-governing units in the same sense as the different states of the American Union.

These three points, if approved by President Chiang Kai-shek, will be written into the draft constitution and become effective if the projected constitution is adopted by the National Assembly.—Associated Press.

PRINTERS' STRIKE

PARIS, JAN. 27. The French capital was without newspapers this morning as a result of a printers' walk-out over demands for wage increases of about 100 francs a day. Printers are paid from 318 to 322 francs daily.—Associated Press.

Award of Medal To Hearst Condemned

BLANCKEN, N.D., Jan. 27. The Blanck American Legion post has asked the national Legion commander, Cmdr. John Stalle, why the Legion's distinguished service medal was presented to William Randolph Hearst, the American publisher of numerous newspapers. The Blanck resolution states that Hearst, "as an individual, editorial writer and newspaper publisher has deservedly or undeservedly acquired the reputation of being one of the greatest trouble-makers and one of the most intemperate men in this country."

When Stalle presented the medal to Hearst at a ceremony on Jan. 12, Stalle said it was for Hearst's "intense patriotism" in support of the programme and principles of the American Legion. The Legion's executive committee ordered Hearst as a "constant champion of the rights of veterans for the past 25 years" and as "an outstanding American."—Associated Press.

TRUMAN TO MEET WINSTON

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27. President Truman will leave Washington on Feb. 11 by plane to spend a brief vacation in Florida waters, the White House announced yesterday. It is considered likely that President Truman will meet Mr. Winston Churchill sometime during the trip.—Associated Press.

Generalissimo's Message

PEIPING, JAN. 27. An exchange of farewell messages of goodwill between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Russians in Manchuria lent emphasis to reports that most of the Red Army will be out of Manchuria by the first week of February.

The Generalissimo's message read yesterday by Madame Chiang Kai-shek who decorated 100 Red Army officers at the Manchurian capital said: "Now you have concluded your mission in the north-east and are about to return to your home I want to express my appreciation and bid farewell to you."

Russian troops are due to leave Changchun and Mukden this week but fuel shortage is slowing transportation. The current deadline for the Manchurian withdrawal is Feb. 1.—Associated Press.

Trade Revival In Far East

MONTREAL, JAN. 27. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT COMMISSION OF LEADING INDUSTRIALISTS, BANKERS AND ENGINEERS FROM BRITAIN, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES TO DRAW PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL, AGRARIAN, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AND "TURN THEM INTO SOMETHING THEY CAN LIVE WITH" WAS SUGGESTED HERE BY JOHN ABBINK OF NEW YORK. IN A LUNCHEON ADDRESS BEFORE THE CANADIAN EXPORTERS, ABBINK, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, DECLARED THAT ONLY CULTIVATION OF HITHERTO UNDEVELOPED AREAS WILL PROVIDE BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WITH MARKETS OF A SCOPE ADEQUATE TO ACHIEVE A LIVING STANDARD EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THAT OF PRE-WAR DAYS.

There were only two such areas, India and China.

Dealing extensively with plans for projected development of India, ABBINK noted that in recent months groups of Indian representatives had visited the United States seeking financial support for "projects that were breath-taking in their scope; too ambitious perhaps, but not impossible of achievement over a period of years."

ABBINK suggested that Indian leaders should be invited to participate in the Joint Commission and asked for their advice. "The endorsement of such a group would permit a constructive outlet for idle funds that now constitute a menace in the world economy," he added.

ABBINK said it was a pity that many of the projects for India "will be undertaken on a Socialistic or even Communist basis if private enterprise fails to implement them. Indications are that India will not wait much longer for the development to which she feels she has a right."

ADDITIONAL INCENTIVE Development in India of an expanding market would provide an additional incentive for widespread modernisation of industry in Britain, "admittedly a necessity if England is to achieve cost figures that will enable her to participate in open markets when competitive conditions re-appear as they will."

The United States would supply steel rolling mill equipment and turbines among the equipment she now is in a better position to export than Britain, ABBINK said. ABBINK suggested that "in the Indian development, Britain should be accorded the senior position which would be altered in the future, in the interest of the United States, I think a similar

U.N.O. To Face First Big Test To-Day

(Continued from Page 1)
PLAIN SPEAKING

Delegates and spectators were not slow to note, however, the strain between Vyshinsky and Bevin though the two men shook hands before taking a seat next to each other and frequently smiled at each other's quips. Vyshinsky's reference to the frequent "bad weather" between Moscow and London soured good humoured enough, but the significance of Bevin's retort that there was more "political and non-political fog" in London than Moscow was inescapable. When Bevin went on to declare that the British Government was anxious that the Russian case against them should be heard fully and publicly he used some of the plainest speaking yet heard in the U.N.O., clearing that he was "so tired" of Russian's accusations in private that he wanted them brought into the light of day, CALLED TO ORDER.

Warning to this theme, Bevin had to be called to order for going on to defend British actions in Greece and Indonesia when Iran was still the subject under discussion. Bevin insisted on Iran's right to be heard and Egypt emerged as a champion of small nations in the person of her Foreign Minister, Doctor Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha, who moved that all the interested parties should be present at the Security Council's examination of the cases, irrespective of whether they were members of the Council or not. This paved the way for Greece and the Ukraine as well as Iran to be present.

The debate was the highlight of a week in which, despite mounting tension, much useful work was accomplished. Delegates felt a big advance had been made toward the establishment of a trusteeship system when France modified her former attitude of declining to hand over her African mandates on the ground that they were given direct representation in the Government of France.—Associated Press.

Bombay Getting Over Tension

BOMBAY, JAN. 27. The city was today returning to normal following the rioting which began last Wednesday. The police said they hoped to restore the bus service by tomorrow after clearing the streets of the last remaining blockades erected by the rioters. The only outbreaks reported yesterday, as the Indians observed the Congress Party's declaration of Independence Day, consisted of stone throwing incidents.—Associated Press.

MR. HARRIMAN IN CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING, JAN. 27. The United States Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Averell Harriman, arrived today at Chungking and proceeded immediately for a meeting with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It is understood, however, that the purpose of Harriman's visit to Chungking was to confer with General George C. Marshall and that he is planning visits to Koroas and Japan on his way back to the United States.—Associated Press.

Egyptian Cabinet Resignations

CAIRO, JAN. 27. THREE EGYPTIAN CABINET MEMBERS HAVE RESIGNED ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION DELEGATION HAD FAILED TO PRESS FOR EGYPT'S NATIONAL DEMANDS INCLUDING THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT. OTHER DEMANDS INCLUDED THE RETURN OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN TO EGYPTIAN CONTROL AND A VOICE FOR EGYPT IN THE PEACE TREATIES.

The resignations of Finance Minister Makram Pasha, Minister of Supply, Sibal Bey and National Defence Minister Selim May of the House Military Committee yesterday said General Eisenhower was opposed to any Congressional investigation on the Rapid River battle of January 22, 1944, as proposed by the 36th Division Association at a recent Tegas reunion.—Associated Press.

The resignations were expected to force a general realignment of Egypt's coalition government. All three resignees are members of the bloc party which is headed by Makram Pasha. The split in the coalition which included all parties except the Wafdists began a month ago when Pasha resigned as Minister of Finance in protest against the Government's policy of nationalisation. A similar

ENIGMA OF U.S. SOVIET POLICY

(By William Hardcastle)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27. THE CLUE TO THE ENIGMA OF AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.S.R. MAY BE BELIEVED, BE PROVIDED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION NOW SITTING IN LONDON. DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS HERE ARE WATCHING CLOSELY THE ATTITUDE WHICH WILL BE ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION REGARDING THE MUCH DEBATED VETO QUESTION. WHEN THE INEVITABLE SHOW-DOWN COMES, THEY WONDER, WILL THE UNITED STATES CONTINUE TO SUPPORT RUSSIA BY INSISTING ON THE CONTINUANCE OF THE VETO WHEN THE MAJORITY OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING BRITAIN, LEAN THE OTHER WAY.

Since a tightening of relations between the United States and the U.S.S.R. became evident following the Conference of Big Three Foreign Ministers in Moscow in December, the question asked here has been: "How far does President Harry Truman's Administration wish to go with its newly developed and invigorated friendship with the Soviet Union and how far will American public opinion hold it back?"

While a strong section of Washington opinion believes that the State Department under Mr. Byrnes has set a course for a major alliance with Stalin above and beyond any other bilateral obligations and outside the context of the Nations Organisation, it must be admitted that the change in relations which became evident after Mr. Byrnes's visit to Moscow, has not been accompanied by any similar alteration in the attitude of the American public towards the U.S.S.R.

From statements by both Mr. Byrnes and President Truman, and from authoritative reports from inside the American Administration, it can be confirmed that President and Secretary of State decided on a radical reversal of their foreign policy well in advance of the Moscow meeting.

CLIMB-DOWN

One commentator summed it up: "Byrnes decided to climb down off the rather tall horse he had mounted at the London Council of Foreign Ministers."

Certainly it cannot be denied that the Moscow agreements on Rumania and Bulgaria, and the recognition of Yugoslavia which prefigured them, run directly contrary to both statesmen's earlier insistence that no diplomatic acknowledgement should be granted to countries where, in the American view, freedom of speech and assembly were denied. Moreover, the agreement on Japan clashed noticeably with similarly timed insistence that nothing be allowed to interfere with the final American right to decide on all matters concerning the occupation of Japan.

TEST OF POLICY

This "climb down" as the more bitter commentators here have described it, will provide the test for Mr. Byrnes's new policy. Opposition from the right wing, and America is still predominantly right wing by European standards, is strong. In a country where the adjective "red" is still not nearly a headline writer's convenience but a term of disapprobation and where "Communist" has been found libellous in a court of law, there is still widespread public suspicion and political enmity towards Russia.

The conservative Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers summed up popular opposition to the Moscow Agreements when it declared: "Byrnes gave away more than he got. The bad parts of the Moscow Agreement are very clear; the better parts are ambiguous. Russia is getting much and giving little."

More effective criticism is expected to come from the floors of both Chambers when Congress reconvenes, and particularly from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.—Reuter.

JET PLANE'S RECORD

NEW YORK, JAN. 27. Colonel William B. Council flew non-stop from Long Beach, California, to La Guardia Field in 4 hours 13 minutes and 26 seconds in a distance of 2,407 miles. His Lockheed P-80 jet-propelled pursuit plane clipped 74 minutes from the previous record set last Dec. 11 by the Boeing B-29. Two other jet planes made the same trip but stopped to refuel at Tokyo, Kanagawa, also broke the old record with speeds of 4 hrs. and 24 mins. and 4 hrs. and 26 mins.—Associated Press.

WRECK FOUND

VIGO, JAN. 27. THE HULK OF THE FRENCH MOTOR SAILBOAT "MARIE GENEVIEVE" LOST SINCE DEC. 13, WAS FOUND AT SAO MARTIN ISLAND, WEST OF VIGO, YESTERDAY. Seven persons were believed to have been lost but only two bodies have been recovered. The "Marie Genevieve" sailed from Corunna on Dec. 11 en route to Lisbon and Brazil but was caught in severe storms.—Associated Press.

Public Burning Of Opium In Peiping

PEIPING, JAN. 27. Opium totalling 950,000 ounces, worth more than \$2,000,000, was yesterday publicly burned by command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Thousands watched the unprecedented spectacle including Major-General Keller E. Rockey, Commander of the U.S. Marines in North China. Rockey congratulated Chinese officials "for your forward step in so quickly and effectively making rid of opium and Japanese influence." The opium was seized from Japanese and Chinese puppet stores in Peiping.—Associated Press.

THOSE CHERRY TREES

TOKYO, JAN. 27. A Japanese newspaper said today that wartime propaganda that Japanese cherry trees transplanted to Washington had been cut down is not true. The newspaper said "some maniac" had hacked at one tree and this had been exaggeratedly reported as referring to all the trees.—Associated Press.

WAR CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27. The War Department in revised figures of war casualties now published adds 5,646 to the number of soldiers killed making the overall total of American casualties 1,068,378. The new list increases the number of those killed and reduces those on the missing list.—Associated Press.

RADIO

MONDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1946.
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12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.45 p.m.—The Six Swingers.
1.10 p.m.—"Service Music Box"—ENSA.
1.30 p.m.—News & Announcements.
1.45 p.m.—Ivor Morfitt and Dave Kaye on Two Pianos.
1.55 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
2.30 p.m.—Balala Contat at the Piano.
2.45 p.m.—Student Songs.
3.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
3.15 p.m.—"Donald Post"—ENSA.
3.30 p.m.—Studio—Radio. Rhythm Club—Presented by Ron Grooke and Syd Melling.
3.45 p.m.—Popular Variety Programme.
4.00 p.m.—Harry Roy's Orchestra & Bagpipers.
4.15 p.m.—London Relay—News.
4.30 p.m.—Scottish Folk-Hour.
4.45 p.m.—New Mayfair Orchestra.
5.00 p.m.—London Relay—"Rory Mixture"—Entertainment for the Royal Navy.
5.15 p.m.—"Conductors" from "The Conductors".
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